1: Holmberg--39 (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 273, 579, 527, 593

"When the party reaches the fighting stage the crying women intervene and try to stop the fights. At this time they too come in for their share of aggression and not infrequently are struck forcibly by their husbands. However, I heard of only one case in which a man murdered his wife in one of these drinking bouts. This happened approximately 15 years ago, the wife being shot through the heart with an arrow. Although overt aggression runs high during drinking feasts, after they are over the participants usually suppress their angry feelings within a few days' time, and all is normal again until another drinking bout takes place. Insofar as I observed little sexual activity takes place during or immediately after drinking feasts. Participants are usually too drunk to indulge in sex."

1: Holmberg--50 (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 152, 578, 593

"While relations between husband and wife are generally amicable, quarrels are of frequent occurrence. They usually arise over questions of food and sex. When a man has been out hunting all day without eating and arrives home to find that his wife has not prepared something for him to eat, or if he has had ill luck in hunting and is chided for this by his wife, a quarrel is apt to arise. In situations of this kind it is the husband who expresses the stronger aggression, and as a rule other members of a family take no part in a marital dispute.

If a man is only mildly angry with his wife, his feelings usually go no further than harsh words. He may accuse her of being etómi (lazy) or ečimbási (promiscuous), or threaten her with divorce. If his anger rises to a higher pitch, he may rip a string or two from her hammock or smash one of her pots. If his anger becomes intense, he may tear her hammock to shreds, chase her out of the house with a firebrand, or even turn his anger against himself and break his bow and arrows. He never beats her, however. Following an intense outburst of aggression, to which a woman responds by crying and running into the bush, a man usually leaves the portion of the dwelling which he occupies with his wife and goes back to his relatives until amicable relations have again been established. A man signifies his desire for reconciliation by returning to the hearth of his wife."

1. Holmberg--56-57 (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 593, 832

"Relationships between husband and wife are [57] free and easy. Sex play in the form of scratching, poking each other in the eyes, grooming, striking at each other's sexual organs, joking, etc., is publicly indulged in without concern."

1: Holmberg--57 [2] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 593, 855, 888

"Between parents and young children there is little reserve. The latter are treated very indulgently and are seldom punished for breaches of custom. As children grow older, however, they are expected to respect and to obey their parents, who treat them roughly in case they do not. A person's respect for his parents continues after marriage until the latter grow old and useless, after which little concern is shown for them."

1: Holmberg--57 [3] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 593, 835

"A certain reserve can also be noted in the relationships between siblings of the opposite sex; this never reaches the point of avoidance, however. Brothers and sisters are allowed to speak freely to one another—and otherwise maintain cordial relations—but a taboo on sexual behavior between them is instilled in early childhood. The sexual taboos between brother and sister are generalized to include all relatives classed as siblings by the kinship system."

1: Holmberg--57 [4] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 593, 857

"The freest relationships of all are those between siblings of the same sex and of about the same age. From earliest childhood brothers, like sisters, begin to associate with each other, and the close bonds established at this time continue and strengthen throughout life. Brothers frequently marry sisters; they have the same potential wives; they hunt, fish, and plant gardens together. Conversely, sisters frequently marry brothers; they have the same potential husbands; they collect, cook, and carry out household tasks together. Under conditions of this kind, of course, binding ties are formed, so that brothers often enjoy secrets with brothers, and sisters with sisters, that are not even shared by husband and wife. Thus, throughout life one's most intimate friend and companion is most likely to be one's sibling of the same sex and of about the same age."

1: Holmberg--61 [6] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 578, 593

"One cannot remain long with the Siriono without noting that quarreling and wraggling are ubiquitous. Hardly a day passes among them when a dispute of some kind does not break out. Quarrels are especially common between husband and wife, between cowives, between sons-in-law and parents-in-law, and between children of an extended family, but they occur between all types of people, relatives and nonrelatives. Quarrels are usually settled between the disputants who start them. This is especially true of those which take place in the nuclear and extended families. If a man is quarreling with his wife or mother-in-law, for instance, other people seldom intervene. If two members of different extended families become involved in a quarrel, however, relatives of the disputants may come to their aid. Children, for example, are frequently observed striking women with whom their mothers are quarreling, and brothers often come to each other's aid if they get involved in a quarrel outside the family. The Siriono, however, maintain no arbiter of disputes. The chief, for instance, seldom takes part in settling differences that occur outside of his family."

1: Holmberg--79 [6] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 562, 593, 857

"Sibling rivalry does not seem to be intense. If a quarrel breaks out between siblings, parents almost always take the part of the younger child. There seems, in fact, to be a clear recognition by the Siriono that the younger a child the less responsible he is for his acts. As between sisters and brothers, there seems to be a slight preference in the treatment of boys, though this is scarcely noticeable until puberty. Generally speaking, however, boys receive more food and less discipline than girls."